

A NEW SPECIES OF NEW ENGLAND COLEOPTERA.

By C. A. FROST, Framingham, Mass.

Cantharis (Telephorus) andersoni, sp. nov.

Size and form of *rotundicollis* Say. Color entirely testaceous except for the following black, or at least dark piceous areas: the outer joints of antennæ, a diamond-shaped spot on the vertex a spot between the front coxæ and one on each side of the gular suture, the meso and metasternum, the greater part of the first six ventral segments, the hind tibiæ and generally the middle tibiæ and the distal ends of the hind femora, a dark spot occasionally on the middle femora above at the knees, the scutellum generally dark and sometimes black, the tarsi more or less dark especially beneath. Head sparsely punctured and pubescent, tumid between and in front of the antennæ, with a transverse impression above each antenna, the second joint of which is short and the rest subequal. Thorax orbicular, nearly smooth and sparsely pubescent; front and side margins translucent and reflexed, more deeply concave at the sides before the middle, the tumid cordiform area of the disk abruptly limited by a deep groove in front of the hind margin of the thorax, the median impressed line faintly indicated at the middle becoming deeper and broadly triangularly depressed behind. Elytra more densely pubescent with yellowish hairs, smooth (finely punctured at the insertions of the hairs) at the base, becoming gradually strongly granulato-rugose to the apex. Beneath finely punctured and pubescent, more sparsely so on the abdomen. Anterior claw on all the tarsi with a basal tooth which is more slender and with the inner edge more curved on the hind and middle ones. Length 11 to 13 mm.

The sexual characters are as usual not strongly indicated. The male antennæ are slightly longer, the second joint being shorter in comparison with the third, and the basal tooth of the claw on the anterior tarsi are broader than in the female; the seventh segment of the abdomen is broadly emarginate, exposing an eighth segment, in the male.

There seems to be little variation in the 13 males and 8 females from Belmont, Mass., or in the two males and four females from Mt. Desert Island, Me. One of the females has the elytra distinctly darker and in another the occipital spot is obsolete. The dark portions of the 5th and 6th abdominal segments show a tendency to vanish on the median line behind and almost disappear in some of the males.

This species belongs near *rotundicollis* but can easily be distinguished by the color, orbicular thorax and sculpture of the elytra. Specimens of both these species were sent to Dr. Horn of Berlin, Germany, who writes that they are distinct from known European forms although the present species slightly resembles *obscura* L.

The species was first brought to my attention by a specimen in some material sent me in the summer of 1920 by Mr. C. S. Anderson to whom the species is dedicated. On May 28 he took 50 specimens at Belmont, Mass. May 18, 1921, a few specimens were seen and on May 20 he made a special visit there without success. On May 22 he found them present in great numbers on Japanese barberry, and also in lesser numbers on grasses and other plants; 72 were taken, and 50 more on the 25th. The owner of the estate said they had first been noticed in 1918 but in much less numbers. A few scattered specimens were noticed in Arlington in June and July. Mr. G. C. Wheeler took two specimens in Forest Hills on English elms. Mr. C. W. Johnson took one specimen on July 18, 1919 at Jordan's Pond on Mt. Desert Island, Me., and on June 7 and 8, 1921 he found it very common around hedges and on fences at Bar Harbor on the Island.

Like the parallel case of *C. neglectus* Fall (which is, however, much less strikingly differentiated from its congener *carolinus* with which it was undoubtedly confused) we have here a still stranger and more sudden appearance in numbers of an undescribed species of this genus in these comparatively well-collected regions. It would seem to have been extremely rare or local to have escaped the notice of Dr. Harris, Frederick Blanchard

and the many other assiduous collectors who have diligently combed this section of New England.

Paratypes are in the collections of Mr. H. C. Fall, C. S. Anderson, Col. T. L. Casey, U. S. National museum, Boston Soc. Nat. History, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and the National Museum at Ottawa, Canada.

THE EMBOLEMID GENUS PEDINOMMA IN NORTH AMERICA.

By CHARLES T. BRUES.

Bussey Institution, Harvard University.

Several years ago Dr. Joseph Bequaert showed me a strange wingless Hymenopteron that had been collected by Mr. Wm. T. Davis on Staten Island, New York in 1910. Neither of us was able to recognize it at the time and he kindly allowed me to retain the specimen for closer study. During early May of the present year, when collecting insects in the Stony Brook Reservation near Boston, Mass., Professor W. M. Wheeler found a second specimen beneath a stone which I saw at once was exactly similar to the one obtained by Mr. Davis. During the remainder of the afternoon we searched carefully for further specimens in the neighborhood, but were unsuccessful.

The insect proves to be a species of *Pedinomma*, a genus described nearly a century ago by Westwood¹ and not known outside of Europe till 1912 when Kieffer² described as *P. angustipenne* a species obtained by Prof. F. Silvestri at Coipué in Chile.

The North American specimens agree quite closely with Westwood's European species, *Pedinomma rufescens* as nearly as I can ascertain from descriptions which have been given by several writers³, but it does not seem probable on account of its wingless condition that our American species can be identical with the palæartic one.

¹Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 6, p. 496 (1833).

²Bol. Lab. Zool. Gen. Portici, vol. 6, p. 174.

³Westwood (loc. cit.), Förster, Keiffer and Marshall.